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SCOTCH WHISKY.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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OLD TOM
AND
DRY GIN
Per Dozen ... \$8.00
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,923 號壹拾貳百玖千壹萬壹第 日肆初月十年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1902. 查刊禮 號叁月壹十年貳零百九千壹萬壹第 PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH

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This World-renowned
Fine Old Malt Whisky
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Blend
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Distillations of the
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TIME TABLE.

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7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
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2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
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The pleasure of cycling has been in vogue for many years, and the Victoria Cycle Emporium is the only establishment in Hongkong where the latest and best bicycles are on hand. We are agents for the following brands: **PSYCHO CYCLES**, **PSYCHO CYCLES**, and **PSYCHO CYCLES**. We also supply a large stock of bicycle accessories, including tires, tubes, and lamps. Repairs are done in a most efficient and skillful manner.

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Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

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IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).

Wholesale and Retail from
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Sole Agents
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M. ISMAIL.

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WITH ALL REQUISITES.

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Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC.

Less old than the above.

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[a45]

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[a40]

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[a33a]

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[a1605]

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Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902.

[a2919]

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THIS First-class and well-known establish-

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Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.

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Beautifully situated in Prata Grande,

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

[a2451]

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The Standard is the only British Life Office

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(OLD BOTTLED), Violet
Capsule ... 24.00 2.0The following Wines, bottled in Europe, have
been specially selected, and procured
from the celebrated firm of Messrs.
GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO.,
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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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resses with communications addressed to the Editor
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No anonymous signed communications that have
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Lieber's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On the 9th October, at Bagan Serai, Perak, the
wife of W. A. ROBERTS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th September, at Warrimoo, near
Bristol, Geo. C. W. DEW, of Shanghai, to LILLIE
FLORENCE MORGAN.On the 25th September, at York, J. A. T.
PUMPER, son of J. I. PUMPER, M.A., of Hong-
kong, to MARIAN ALMA HENDLEY.

DEATHS.

On the 26th September, at Brighton, Percy
H. S. MORTIMER, M.B., aged 46 years.On the 27th October, at the Shanghai General
Hospital, ANGELO V. P. PEREIRA, aged 40 years.

The Daily Press.

WORKING OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3rd November, 1902.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary threat
held over it, that it failed to express its
approval of Sir James Mackay's treaty with
China, the China Association would
"extinguish itself," and would lose its own
special raison d'être, the Shanghai branch
made bold on the 27th ultimo to contravene
the somewhat mean-spirited cajoleries of the
Committee, and forced the acceptance of an
amendment, which although ostensibly
framed to "save the face" of the Committee
really amounted to a condemnation of its
whole proceedings. The criticism to which
the Eighth Clause of the treaty, as it is
called in many quarters—though convention
would probably be a better term—certainly
resulted in showing that in its present
form, from errors of omission as well as
commission, and also from serious defects
in the wording which throw grave doubts
upon its correct rendering, the treaty is,
even when compared with former conven-
tions with China, a monument of blunder-
ing; and from these considerations alone
will need careful revision and amendment.
But its defects go further than this, and are
fundamental. Inasmuch as when sifted its
clauses are found utterly to belie the pro-
posed objects it was ostensibly put forward
as ensuring. A strange point was somewhat

feebly attempted to be made in its favour,
that the Association has more than once
pointed out that an increase of import
duties even to ten per cent., if it could be
made to supersede the illegal taxation to
which trade in the interior is at present
subjected, would be gladly accepted. "See,"
Mr. DUNDON triumphantly exclaimed,
"how you would stultify the Association."
"You have all through favoured the exchange
of *lekin* for higher import duties; yet when
"Sir James Mackay actually extinguishes
"forever *lekin*, as an abomination not to be
"mentioned amongst the elect, you cavil at
"his having raised the import duty to a
"miserable twelve and a half per cent." To
this somewhat foolish charge of inconsis-
tency there were two replies, both effective.
In the first place the proposed increase to
twelve and a half per cent. is a very differ-
ent thing from the ten per cent. spoken of
by the Association. As matters stood under
the then existing treaties, only the Import
Tariff of five per cent. was actually payable,
and the majority of the imports, going as
they do into consumption in the neighbour-
hood of the ports, have never been called on
to pay any surcharge. Moreover there was
a large duty-free list, the imports under
which, taking Mr. DUNDON's own showing,
now amount to some ten million taels per
annum. On both of these it is intended to
raise an additional duty. The excess under
the system thought of by the Association
would have amounted to, at the outside,
some fifteen million taels per annum; on the
scheme proposed by Sir James Mackay the
difference would be at least twenty-six and
a half millions. It is possible in all things
to pay too dearly for one's whistle; and so
evidently thought the majority of the
members. But there is a second point, of
even graver importance, brought into pro-
minence at the discussion. Sir James
Mackay has stated that he has succeeded
in abolishing the very name of *lekin*, and
has so controlled the number of custom
houses in the interior that they cannot
become an obstacle to trade. Now, what is
the state of the case? As a rule the
barriers which have attained notoriety by
their ubiquity and the damage they inflict
on trade are not known as *lekin* stations
but by many other names varying in
different localities. The stipulation to sup-
press the name practically then amounts
to little—words, mere words, in fact; but
the supporters of the treaty would have us
believe it is the principle that is to be
abolished. Unfortunately this is left
to be understood, and as hitherto the
Chinese have invariably—and can we quite
blame them?—held that they are entitled
to interpret their privileges as extending to
the furthest limits an indefinite clause may
be made to bear, we may feel assured they
will continue to adopt the same practice in
the future. The way is in fact prepared
for such an interpretation. Sir James
Mackay has stated in so many words that
the increased duties are in compensation
for the abolition of *lekin*, and most people
were prepared to accept this as the meaning
of the treaty; but is it so? We find on the
contrary that looking to the document itself
this is to be by no means the case. *Lekin*
(the name) is indeed to be abolished, but
instead two other sources of revenue are
legislated, and the native authorities are
to be allowed to levy two other taxes, one a
"Consumption" the other a "Destination"
tax, neither of which are defined in amount
or method of levying, and the latter of
which is to be leviable on foreign goods, in
addition to the proposed "Surtax." This
in fact, and not the Surtax, was the "com-
pensation," as interpreted by the high
provincial authorities, they were to receive
in consideration of the removal of the word
lekin from their official language. Such is
the meaning that any legal mind on care-
fully studying the wording of the new
instrument must place on it. Even the
Committee, desirous as it was to carry the
opinion of the meeting in favour of the
treaty, could not escape from this conten-
tion, and somewhat ignominiously was
compelled to accept the amendment offered
by Mr. BLAND, which seemed to offer an
exit, little larger than a rat-hole it is true,
from an untenable position.

As Mr. LITTLE, with more practical
experience of the ordinary language of the
official classes, and more practical know-
ledge of the ruinous nature of the present
system of misgiving revenue, plainly pointed
out, the new style of levying these internal
dues must from the very nature of the
case become far more inquisitorial and far
more oppressive than that at the moment
existing, and that so far from easing the
friction now existing the very stipulations
entered into by Sir James Mackay will of
very necessity result in a wider extension of
the present disabilities under which foreign
trade has been vainly struggling.

Another curious instance of the substitu-
tion of a mere name for a grave fact is
afforded in the stipulation that there are to
be no more "Custom Houses" than lately
existed opened in the interior and the
number of these was stated as "about" 400.
Now, as Mr. E. S. LITTLE pointed out, the number of Custom Houses
recognized by the Imperial Government in the
provinces is, instead of forty, several
hundreds, each with its own individual
branches; and as if to stultify itself the treaty
proceeds to say that the transit dues retained
on goods for native use or for exportation
shall be paid at the "first Custom House"
they shall pass. It may be a matter of
indifference whether a station be called a
Custom House, a *lekin* station, or a "miff-
barrier." But it is unfortunate that we
shall in the case of the "treaty" being
notified, be left without the means of pro-
testing as illegal against any of the
hindrances to trade unless these should bear
the names of *lekin* or "Custom's" barriers;
which, we may be assured, they never will.

On Monday next, the King's Birthday
holiday, a ball will be given at Government
House.

The annual sale of work in aid of the G. M.
S. Baxter Schools, will be held in the City Hall
to-morrow, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Next Monday, the 10th inst., will be observed
as a public holiday throughout the Colony, in
celebration of the anniversary of the birthday
of H.M. the King.

At the Police Court on Saturday Lam Sang,
of no occupation, pleaded guilty to five charges
of theft of clothing in Kowloon, and was
sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Some idea of the general rise of prices in
Hongkong may be gathered from the fact that
certain matched materials which last year came
to 35 cents are now \$1.10 for the same quantity.

On Friday last a Chinese employee at the
Tukoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay, fell a
distance of four feet on to an iron pipe, and
sustained internal injuries from which he died.

It is reported that Sheng Kung Tso, so well
known in Shanghai, has been permitted by the
thence to retire from public office, after the
usual manner, owing to the death of his father.
His connection with railways is still uninter-
rupted, but he has been permitted to resign his
Senior Vice-presidency of the Board of Works
and Assistant Ministry of Commerce, two of
his most important posts.

A telegram to the *Mainichi*, dated Peking,
23rd October, says that the Viceroy of Shensi
and Kansu wires to the Foreign Department
that General Tung Fuhshang is at Keyuan-
hsien with 59,000 troops. His attitude is
hostile and the condition of affairs is serious.
The same telegram states that Mr. de Witte
Russian Finance Minister, has gone to Tientsin
from Newchwang. He is not expected to
visit Peking.

On Saturday afternoon the procession of the
Holy Rosary took place in the Roman Catholic
Cathedral at Glenageary. This is the first year
that it was held, and we are informed that this
religious fixture will be made an annual one
in future. The service was beautiful and im-
pressive; the banners, cross, and other paraphernalia
used at the procession were all new. The
committee of the feast worked hard to make
the procession a success.

The death returns for September show a total
of 555 deaths, 31 in the European and foreign
community (23 civilians, 6 Army, 2 Navy) and
524 among the Chinese. Chief afflictions
accounted for 123 deaths, malarial fever for 30,
and cholera for 25, the non-Chinese figures
being 5, 3, and 3 respectively. The death-rates
in the principal registration districts were:—
British and foreign civil population, 23.1 per
1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land 23.3,
harbour 20.1; Chinese, whole Colony, land 21.7,
boat 19.8, land and boat 21.1; whole civil
community 21.6.

The insincerity of the French attitude over
the question of Shanghai's evacuation is shown
by an article in a recent issue of *L'Echo de
China*, which urged that as France, unlike
England, Germany, Japan, and Russia, has no
naval or military station in or near North
China, she must keep a thousand or so troops
at Shanghai, where they are a menace to
nobody. A Berlin telegram to the *Ostasiatische
Lloyd* says that "the question of the evacuation
of Shanghai is treated absolutely identically by
Germany and France." We are not surprised
to hear it.

The following items are from the *Foochow
Echo* of the 25th October. The reports coming
in from the surrounding country districts agree
all too closely about the lamentable state of the
crops through want of rain. The best that can
be hoped for, even if rain comes now, is that
one third of a normal yield might be obtained,
while if the drought continues there will be
nothing left to gather in.—"A Double Rice
Sauce-shooting" competition for a handsome
prize presented by Mr. Siemsen took place on
Green Island on Wednesday. Mr. Graham
with a fine score of eight doubles won easily.
Mr. Gittins retired at the seventh round.

A practical joke brought to a tragic end a
gambling party in an unoccupied house at 25,
Third Street, West Point, on Friday last.
During the game one Chinaman stole
outside and imitated a police call so cleverly
that an immediate stampede ensued, during
which one man fell or was crowded over a low
parapet wall into the back-yard, a distance of
about forty feet. An Indian constable was
informed of the incident, and on going to the
place he found the unfortunate Chinaman
beaten on the ground with his back to the wall
and his head hanging forward. He was appar-
ently unajured, but on the first touch it was
seen that his neck had been broken.

Dogs from Shanghai will not be permitted to
land in the Colony for a period of three months.
Mr. F. T. Kay, M.B., has been appointed
Second Port Health Officer.

The battleship *Ocean* arrived on Saturday
from Nagasaki and the surveying ship *Water-
witch* yesterday from Mirs Bay. The transport
Wakool left yesterday for Calcutta.

The annual dinner of the China Association
has been fixed to be held on the 12th inst. at the
Hotel Metropole, London. It is hoped that
Sir James Mackay will be present.

Garrison orders at Singapore notify that time-
expired men, reservists, and transfers to home
establishments, of the R.G.A. Co.'s, will proceed
to England per the transport *Wakool*, now at
Hongkong; all other details for enlistment will proceed
by the transport *Palawan* about the 21st inst.

Tientsin papers state that Mr. Edmund
Cousens, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., has
been nominated a Director of the Imperial Rail-
ways of North China as the representative of
the bondholders, or to speak more accurately,
of the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited.

Penang has begun to practice for the inter-
ride match, the names of intending competitors
being called for by Mr. Alan Wilson. The
Singapore men have been at it for some time
and made a very decent average the other
morning, according to the *Local Free Press*. The
shooting at Singapore will take place either on
the 4th or 5th inst.

A letter from H. M. Conant at Manila is
published in the *Gazette*, enclosing an announce-
ment of the modification of quarantine rules
against Hongkong in Manila. Vessels from
Hongkong may now bring steamer passengers
without subjecting the vessels to quarantine, and
if the health conditions in Hongkong remain
satisfactory, ships from that port will be allowed
to come direct to Manila, without calling at
Mariveles, after the 1st inst. The notice
continues:—"The prohibitive regulation against
the shipment of fresh vegetables from cholera-
infected ports still remains in force."

Mr. Waeber was received in audience by the
Emperor of Korea on the 18th ult. H.E.
presented credentials as Special Envoy to the
celebration of the 40th anniversary of the
Emperor's accession. Mr. Waeber has since
been seeking a conference with the Foreign
Minister. It is understood that he intends to
ask the lease of a site at Masampo or some-
where near that port. It is also reported that
he will try to induce the Korean Government
to effect a loan from the Russo-Chinese Bank.
He will also urge the Government to employ
Russians as advisers. No formal negotiations
have yet been opened.

Mr. M. P. Evans, a City tea merchant, of
Mincing Lane, living at Kensington, while
going down in the lift on the 1st ult. to catch
a train at the Mansion House Station, on the
Electric Railway, London, was taken suddenly
ill. He was brought to the surface and taken
to an hospital, where, however, he was found to
be quite dead. Mr. Evans was formerly senior
partner in the firm of Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co.,
of Shanghai and Hankow, and was a popular
and influential resident, taking great interest
in the affairs of the Model Settlement in the
good old days of the tea trade. He left this
Far East in 1878 and came to be a partner in
the firm about 1894. His loss will be much
regretted, especially by old China hands in
London.

L'Avenir du Tonkin in a recent issue has a
long article over the name of M. A. de Pon-
ville, member of the International Colonial
Institute, written at the time the Franco-
Siamese negotiations were proceeding in Paris.
On the whole the writer regrets the great
decadence of French influence in Siam, and says
that on three occasions before the mission of
Comte de Montigny about the fifties, Siam asked
for a French protectorate. He claims that the
four dates 1856, 1867, 1890, and 1896 marked
the four phases of French decadence in Siam.
"Since 1896 little by little all our officials (in
Siamese Government posts) have been got rid
of. The Ministry of Finance has been given
to Sir C. Rivett (P. French for Mr. Rivett
Carnac), an Englishman, and, a thing infinitely
more grave, the police have been recruited
entirely from Sikhs and Ghoraks provided
directly from the Indian Army, and commanded
by English officers." There are other state-
ments of a similar order such as "Besides, the
Siamese Minister (Phya Sri) comes from
Bangkok to Paris by way of London, which is
as good as saying what *not d'ordre* he has
received, and in what spirit he comes."

The American papers are still concerning
themselves with the doings of Lieutenant
Hobson of *Merrimac* fame. Here is a telegram
from "Waco, Tex.," appearing in one paper:—
"Hero Hobson has twice during the past six
months been seen in this town. It is understood
by the friends of a certain lovely young lady
who is a leader in Waco's most aristocratic
circle that Captain Hobson does not come here
for his health. It is expected that an interest-
ing announcement will be made soon." But
Waco has a rival. A message from "Macon,
Ga.," of the same date says:—"Captain Hobson
seems of late to have developed a remarkable
fondness for this town. He comes to visit every
few weeks, always being entertained at the home
of one of the oldest and most aristocratic fam-
ilies. The beautiful young daughter of this
hero's host might give the public a piece of
interesting news if she cared to do so, but it is
understood that the invitations will not be issued
before Thanksgiving." The *Kobe Chronicle*
says:—"Will the papers never leave poor
Lieutenant Hobson alone? It is doubtful if,
after his experience, he would ever take part in
sinking another *Merrimac*. The consequence is
too awful."

Considerable interest was caused on Saturday
when it became known in the Colony that the
impending departure of the Royal Welsh
Fusiliers had been put off, in connection, it was
presumed, with the complications at Shanghai
and the North. The 200 officers and men of the
Battalion who arrived on the *Wakool* went
under canvas on the Parade Ground. It was
well known that unusual activity had prevailed
in the Naval depots and that the warships in
the Harbour had been rapidly got ready for
sea and preparations made for them to carry
detachments of the Fusiliers to the North if
necessary. The receipt of the news that the
Fusiliers had been ordered to be sent North
seemed to go to show that the complications
were assuming a serious aspect, but those
fears were to some extent dispelled in the
course of that day and yesterday by the news
that the detachment of the troops to the North
had been delayed, if not cancelled.

We may mention that rumours were pre-
valent in the Colony yesterday that H.E.
Major-General Gascoigne was to return at once
from leave, and that the Hongkong Regiment
had been stopped at Singapore on its way to
India. No confirmation, however, was to be had
of these stories.

It appears that M. Lemaire, Russian Minister
at Peking, has been suffering from peritonitis,
but is now on the way to recovery.

The pet deer which the crew of the *Terrible*,
took home from China has been presented by
Captain Percy Scott to Kew Gardens.

Captain Percy Scott, C.B., of the *Terrible*,
has been to Balmoral for a week's shooting with
the King. Shooting, remarks the *L. & O.
Express*, is of course the captain's strong point.

The transport *Palawan*, which sailed from
Southampton on the 1st ult. carries 169 men
Royal Garrison Artillery, 3 women, 6 children,
37 men Royal Engineers, 7 women, 13 children,
and 26 details for Hongkong.

Three Japanese of Fukuoka have been com-
mitted for trial for salting a barrow gold mine,
which they sold to a Mr. James Johnstone for
80,000 yen, receiving 12,641 yen in cash. They
originally bought it for 17,500 yen.

After the great fire in Amoy the native
merchants are having their premises rebuilt;
so great, in consequence, is the demand for
workmen, timber, and bricks, that often they
cannot be had for any amount of money.

The following appointments have been made
at the Admiralty:—Engineer C. F. L. Donkin
to the *Tamar*, for Hongkong Yard, to date
September 29; and Engineer G. H. Vincent,
to the *Tamar*, for charge of machinery in
reserve, to date October 1.

The *P. and T. Times* states that the Minister
to Germany, Yia Chang, has been recalled; he
is a Manchou and was formerly a Director of the
Military College in Tientsin. He is required
to take command of the newly raised Manchou
regiments.

A telegram to the *Shanghai Times* from
London, dated the 23rd ult., says:—"Announce-
ment is made that the oil fuel experiments
made by ships in the navy have been highly
satisfactory. The forthcoming report on the
subject, however, will recommend caution in the
adoption of the new fuel until its superiority
may be demonstrated by use in practical service."

A scheme to establish a large godown in the
inside of the breakwater in Yokohama is on foot.
The godown will be accessible to any large ships
coming to Yokohama harbour, and the latter
will offer such ships great convenience in the
discharge of their cargo. The authorities
seem to have implicitly sanctioned the establish-
ing of this warehouse concern.

Mr. E. B. I. row, Commissioner of Customs
at Pootung, notifies that, beginning on the 31st
October current, duties on imports will be levied
at the new rates given in the "Revised Import
Tariff for the Trade of China," which has been
drawn up in accordance with Article VI of the
Peace Protocol of 7th September, 1901. Copies
of this new import tariff may be bought at the
Custom House.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby match on Saturday between the
H.K.F.C. and Mr. Pringle's team was won by
the latter by a dropped goal and three tries to
a dropped goal. Neither team was very strong,
and the Club was one short from the beginning
and two short most of the second half, Goggin
injurying his knee and retiring. Pringle played
a fine game for his side.

NAVAL AND MILITARY
MOVEMENTS.

Considerable interest was caused on Saturday
when it became known in the Colony that the
impending departure of the Royal Welsh
Fusiliers had been put off, in connection, it was
presumed, with the complications at Shanghai
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from leave, and that the Hongkong Regiment
had been stopped at Singapore on its way to
India. No confirmation, however, was to be had
of these stories.

BAD CHARACTERS AT NANTAI.

Mr. G. M. H. Klayfair, H.B.M. Consul at
Foochow, issues the following consular
notification, dated 18th ult.:—"The Chinese
authorities state that Nantai is frequented as
present by a large number of natives of the
dangerous classes, who endeavour to screen their
malpractices by pretending to be in the service
of foreigners. The authorities request us to
warn British subjects to exercise vigilance with
regard to such persons."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer *Catherine Apsar* from Calcutta,
left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of
the 31st ult.

The E. & A. steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney,
etc., left Port Darwin on the 31st ult. for Manila
and this port.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* left
Yokohama on Friday, the 31st inst. p.m., for
Victoria and Vancouver.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz
Regent Luitpold*, which left here on the 2nd ult.,
arrived at Genoa on the 31st ult. p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 1st November, 8 a.m.

FLOATING DOCK FOR KIAOCHAU

A floating dock of 1,600 tons capacity is
being completed at Kiel for use at Kiaochau.

London, 1st November, 3.55 p.m.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION—
AN IMPORTANT "IF"

The *Saturday Review* argues that the
resources of Manchuria will be developed
and its trade increased more under Russian
than under Chinese auspices. British
interests will gain, if differential duties are
firmly opposed. Japan is an uncertain
factor in the situation; for Russia established
in Manchuria menaces Korea—and Japan
will feel compelled to resist Russian he-
gemony in Korea.

SOUTH AFRICA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 31st October, 7.30 p.m.

THE CAPE PREMIER AND ASIATIC
IMMIGRATION.

Sir Gordon Sprigg has declared his
opposition to the immigration of Asiatics
into South Africa and has announced that
a Bill against such immigration will be
drafted.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 30th October.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman welcomes
Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to the colonies,
and declares that none had ever a nobler op-
portunity of exhibiting the face of the British
nation as a governing people.

Lat. 2.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

Colonel Swayne has arrived at Berbera,
leaving Captain Cobbs in command at Bohotle
where the garrison is safe. Guns to reinforce
the British column have arrived, but any further
movement is improbable until a large force has
been organised.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY
ELECTION.

Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie has been elected
Rector of Aberdeen University with 380 votes,
against 332 given for Right Honourable H. H.
Asquith, K. C.

London, 31st October.

THE ADEN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

The Aden hinterland question has been
satisfactorily settled.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN
GUATEMALA.

The coffee-rose in Guatemala has been
buried seven feet deep in sand and ashes result-
ing from eruptions of the Santa Maria volcano.
The losses are enormous.

London, 31st October.

S. AFRICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR
SOMALILAND.

A number of ex-Boer Commandants and
several British officers in Johannesburg have
decided to offer their services for Somaliland
with one thousand picked men, one half of whom
are to be Boers, and an equal British.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The last link in the Pacific cable has been
completed, and traffic will be opened in
December.

HONGKONG'S CORONATION
CONTINGENT.

The following despatch is published in the
Gazette with reference to Hongkong's Corona-
tion Contingent:—

Downing Street,

London, 26th September, 1902.

Sir,—In view of the termination of the
Coronation festivities and the departure of the
Colonial troops, it becomes my duty to express
the pleasure afforded to H.M. Government by the
fact that the members of the Hongkong Contingent
from Hongkong to take part in the coronation.
The most cordial wishes for the good
behaviour of the Contingent was a matter for
sincere congratulation.

His Majesty's Government are especially glad
that it was found possible to prolong the visit
beyond the originally intended date of the
Coronation, as the representation of the local
forces in the coronation procession of the Empe-
ror that day will be a most gratifying in-
crease of the spectacle.

His Majesty's Government trust that the
members of the Contingent will carry back with
them a pleasant recollection of their stay in
this country on an ever memorable occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most
obedient servant,
J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of Hongkong.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A. CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Ferry Household Requisites. Depot for Bestman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Water's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanotype Engravings and also coloring. Views and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

WISMAK & CO.

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

WONG SANG & CO.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.

43 and 45, Des Vaux Road. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell's Spence & Co.'s Commission.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts at moderate rates.

PUBLIC COMPANY

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the above named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 13, BACONFIELD ARCADE, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing, the following Special Resolution:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of 60,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$11 each, with the sum of \$10 paid up on each, and that the Directors be empowered and authorized to accept surrenders of the present 30,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of \$10 each on which the sum of \$10 each has been paid up, and that one New Share of \$11, with the sum of \$10 paid up thereon, be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$10 fully paid up, and that the surrender of the old share be cancelled.

2. That of the remaining \$1 payable in respect of each of the New Shares the sum of \$0.50 be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the remainder be called up (if necessary) and paid at such times and in such instalments as the Board may determine.

Should the above Special Resolution be passed by the requisite majority of Shareholders, it will be submitted for confirmation to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1902. [2841]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY

HAS opened a Town Depot at 10a House St. to receive orders for their New and Excellent High Class Pure and AERATED WATERS, Soda Drinks, Ice Cream, Food Milk, Sandwiches, Tea, Excellent Cakes—especially prepared by European—obtainable at our Depot. It is very convenient for ladies after a few hours' shopping to call at our Depot for a few minutes' rest and enjoy a cup of nice tea and a drink.

Open daily from 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Factory and Depot, 10a House St. Tel. 367.
Depot, 10a House St. Tel. 367.
P. P. DAX, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2486]

TO LET

NO. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, the present German Club, including Two Bowling Alloys and extensive Outhouses.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2882]

TO LET

OFFICES at 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
G. GINAULT.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902.

TO LET

TWO FLOORS (2nd and 3rd) of Corner House on Praya near Blake Pier.

Apply to—
L. A.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1902. [2863]

TO LET

NO. 40, CAINE ROAD, Nos. 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD and Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, SEYMOUR ROAD. Immediate Possession rent moderate.

Apply to—
W. H. HANG & CO.
No. 183, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1902. [2865]

U.S. TO LET.

NO. 33, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Double-frontage House.
Apply to—
AHMED RUMJAHN.
10, D'Agallier Street.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [2876]

TO LET.

29, MOSQUE STREET, GROUND FLOOR.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1902. [2483]

TO LET.

BISNEE VILLA, POKEFULH ROAD.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [2890]

TO LET.

"WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK.
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1902. [2764]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 27, BELILIOS TERRACE.

FURNISHED, at the Peak; Immediate Possession.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1902. [2860]

TO LET.

MELBORN No. 2, the Peak, 6 Rooms.

House near the Flagstaff; from 15th October, 1902.

Apply to—
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2679]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st November next.

For Particulars, apply to—
KUANG YAN PO,
Comptroller,
Care of Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2626]

TO LET.

"KELLETT SPUR," MOUNT KELLETT

on a monthly tenancy. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [2874]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"

MAGDALEN GATE.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [2977]

TO LET.

THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLETT.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

NO. 2, RYAN TERRACE.

GODOWNS at BOWENSTON (PRAYA EAST).

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [71]

TO LET.

BAHAI LODGE, the Peak; Vacant

1st November Next.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
HUMPHREY, SEARATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2678]

TO BE LET.

GODOWN No. 1 (GROUND and TOP FLOORS), Praya East.

Storing capacity about 3,500 tons.

Apply to—
MOK MAN CHEUNG,
Comptroller D-rt.,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1902. [2099]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"KILLADOON,"

On the North Spur of Morrison Hill, 1614, Wanchai Road, from the 15th October.

Light, Airy and Well-furnished Double and Single Rooms, with full view of hillside and harbour.

For terms, apply on the premises to—
MRS. G. S. WEBB.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2777]

"TANG YUEN,"

MACDONNELL ROAD, BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

AIRY and WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS.

Uninterrupted View of Harbour. Apply at the House or at FAIRALL & CO. Queen's Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE—KOWLOON.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence

in Kowloon, near the beach. Good locality. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms moderate.

Apply to—
L.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [2881]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

EXCELLENT View of Harbour. Ten

Minutes' walk from the Clock Tower.

Apply to—
"HADDINGTON HOUSE,"
Kennedy Road (Opposite Union Church).
Hongkong, 14th August, 1902. [2189]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,

"GLENWOOD,"

21, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2515]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED

ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER.

2, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL HONOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, 8th October.

One may hear all over the East depreciation of the commercial honour of the Japanese. Nor does enquiry in the immediate field tend to help native reputation in this respect. An estimate so general must of course have substance behind it, although trade returns, which show rapid expansion, in which native agencies are the most active and numerically the strongest, tell a story which materially modifies any sweeping denunciation. It is a common saying that a Japanese cares as little for his head as for his word; but it may be observed that, whatever measure of justice upholds this view, it receives utterance by foreigners who have been in Japan for some years and have fared well enough to put out lies for long account, as they continue to do. Removal of a foreign house to China, where the nod of the merchant is declared to bind like a hard and fast contract, is never reported on the ground of bad treatment here. The usual business changes occur, and some of them have involved a number of offices in Japan and a transfer of manager or staff to a Chinese port, but it was not because of inability to combat loose business conditions. Like influences might lead anywhere to similar changes. The inference thus seems permissible that foreigners may contrive generally, as they have already done, to protect themselves; just as natives put up guards against each other; just as prudence and circumspection shield business dealings in other lands; and that in spite of a tone in commercial circles below par, business is not only possible here, but it is conducted with average safety on a growing scale with all parts of the world.

If laxity among the Japanese may not be justified there is at least some explanation of it. The mercantile class always had inferior rank. Incentive for its improvement in the early part of the Tokugawa Shogunate, 300 years ago, was not long enough held out to have appreciable effect; for when the disposition then to encourage foreign trade was reversed, the Shogun being convinced that the foreigners wished to proselytise rather than to trade, and that wholesale conversion was designed as a step toward destroying the political unity of the empire, the trading element dropped back to the despised level that it had formerly occupied, and from which it had not recovered at the beginning of the present regime. A recognised division of the people at the time that Settlements were first set aside whereof foreign merchants might freely do business was into four classes. The military and official gentry had first place, next came the farmers, next the artisans and labouring people, and last the traders. A tribe of outcasts known as *etate* and a disgusting element called *hinin*, who lived by begging, and upon whom devolved the execution of criminals and disposal of their bodies, were alone degraded further than the merchant, and they were considered below the level of humanity. A merchant would never dare oppose one of the military or official class, and he ran grave risks even in remonstrance, for he could get no redress in official quarters, and if he did other than submit to what might befall him he made himself liable not only to the extortion of money, or other tyranny but also the loss of his head, under the ever ready sword of his offended lordling.

ESTIMATE OF NATIVE CHARACTER.

Following the drift of human weakness, whereby men commonly become what the world holds them to be, the spirit of trading became actuated only by paltry aims, and morality passed out of the reckoning. There had always been minds endowed for large enterprises, but they had been mainly utilised to finance public undertakings, and they seemed unwilling, even when opportunity prompted, to risk the chances of foreign connections. Since sharp practice by certain foreigners accounted in part for the unwillingness of reputable native houses to enter into the new relations, the field remained for tradesmen of the common class, typified by Prof. Chamberlain, in *Things Japanese*, in these words:—

"Peculiarly vague are his ideas of such matters as punctuality, regard for truth, the keeping of a promise. He is a bad loser, even of the smallest sum, and will not consider it derogatory to get out of a contract, should the market go against him, while his depressed distrust even of his own compatriots results in plots and counter-plots, real or suspected, between the promoters of almost every important enterprise. So far from practising honesty for its own sake, he has not yet learned that honesty is, even from a selfish point of view, the best policy. His timidity is another weak point, leading him to seek the aid of government in nearly every large undertaking, and which has not always been judiciously applied; and his professed eagerness for the introduction of foreign capital seems to be perverted in practice into opposition and obstruction."

These words are intended to have present applicability, as well as to fit earlier years. They are reinforced by an example, in which a Mr. Kimura refused to take delivery of 100 tons of yarn for which he had contracted with a foreign firm in Yokohama. Finding appeal fruitless to the Yarn Makers' Guild, the foreign firm sued and obtained judgment in accordance with the contract, the court ordering Mr. Kimura to pay, in addition to the stipulated price, insurance, interest, and godown rent, minus 90 days usually allowed pending delivery. At a meeting of the Yokohama Guild shortly thereafter, the action of Mr. Kimura was fully endorsed, and the foreign firm was condemned to a boycott, in which dealers in Tokyo, Nagoya, and other important towns were to be asked to

join. Representatives of the Tokyo Guild next visited the foreign firm to say that they were determined to settle the dispute, and unless their arbitration were accepted, they would join the boycott. Advised by a Japanese lawyer that the law could afford them no protection against boycott, or redress any wrong they might thereby suffer, the foreigners were compelled to accept the offer of arbitration, and were thereupon informed that Mr. Kimura would take delivery within 60 days, the foreign firm to pay its own legal expense. Delivery was accepted at a price which left the foreign firm a loser by about 2,500 yen (2250), half of that sum consisting of insurance, interest, and warehouse charges. Prof. Chamberlain emphasises the case because Mr. Kimura had been Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and was at the time a Director, besides being on the Municipal Board, President of the Yokohama Guild, and one of the wealthiest men in the city. "Where great houses fall victims," the writer concludes, "it is easy to conceive that the smaller fry have but faint chance of redress. And there is no sign of a change. Breach of contract is as rife in this year of grace, 1901, as at any previous period. As we pass these things, the godowns at Yokohama are crammed with goods of which the Japanese who ordered them refuse to take delivery."

JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW.

However indefensible the attitude of Mr. Kimura, his refusal being based on the colour of a tag, which was red when he said it should have been purple, the practical effect of the refusal was that the foreign firm lost 2250, its only reported loss in a year when Japan was threatened with commercial panic. There had been a long speculative period, a boom in all kinds of enterprises, and reaction had come. Things that occur elsewhere at such a time occurred throughout industrial Japan, except that instead of accepting delivery of goods and then failing in business, merchants who found their resources cramped sought escape from their contracts on technicalities, objections, or by blunt refusal to accept delivery. The Yokohama godowns did become plighted, but foreigners had not parted with their property, and thus were not driven to the courts in a long chase to recover it. They knew the commercial conditions that depressed business as well as did the native merchants, and could have no doubt that with the passing of the stringency the market would demand the goods, whether delivery were taken by those who had ordered them or by others. So at the worst there could be no such loss as might have been involved had deliveries been taken, and panic fallen upon an overstocked native supply. The foreign firm which had traded with Mr. Kimura has long been in business at Yokohama. In its operations for many years, this was the first public announcement that it had been forced to write against its profit and loss account as large a sum as 2250; and in all that time the portion of its profits withdrawn for personal account had been sufficient to support very comfortably, if not expensively, living.

At a meeting of native merchants held when panic threatened, to discuss means of averting the danger, a leading merchant, speaking of accumulations of goods and of refusals to take delivery, is reported to have said:—"What if the godowns are plighted? Let the staff decay; then the situation may be saved. Japanese are too sensitive on the subject of commercial equality. Foreigners say that they must sell out at enormous losses, and that Japanese contractors go scot free. That is not so, for the foreigners have the goods, and Japanese must finally take them out, then paying interest on their value, storage, and insurance. Foreign loss is mainly in the payment of interest on their drafts, on the loss of interest on their credit balances. That is a misfortune, but foreign banks are easy, and Japanese banks are hard. They have been recklessly trading, and we have overworked our capital. Even if all our claims for shortage, difference of pattern or of texture should be disallowed, the financial situation should be considered. The foreign banks know their customers and will be patient with them, and Japanese banks must exhibit a proper regard for their own interests by a conservative attitude." Here was a plea for the repudiation of contract, as the lesser of two evils, a counsel which the speaker now doubtless fully was warranted by the course of events, for fears soon became pacified, and within a few months native merchants took out the godown stocks at little reported loss to foreigners except that of delay. In the other event there might have been deliveries and many settlements at such percentage of invoice prices as could have been obtained at forced sales when no one wished to buy.

BANK BENDS TO LAW.

A case that has been used by foreigners as a text for discourse on native tendencies arose from a loan of 200,000 yen by the Russo-Chinese Bank to the Toyokawa Railway Co. One of the native banks at Kyoto guaranteed payment, or at any rate the Manager of the native bank signed a guarantee on behalf of the bank, which the lender accepted as full security. When demand was made on the bank for the money, the railway company having failed to meet the note at maturity, the bank refused to stand by the endorsement on the ground that the Manager had no right to use the seal of the bank for an endorsement, without express authority from the Directors, such authority not having been conferred in this instance. The bank held that its Manager had never enjoyed more than limited powers, and based its defence on the proposition that without the permission of the principal a procurator cannot rightfully undertake commercial transactions on his own account, or on that of a third person, and if a procurator does so undertake, the principal is relieved from liability, and may repudiate the contract within two weeks after receiving notice of it. The Manager had no authority to close a transaction for the bank except in the purchase and sale of commercial bills.

Justification for the refusal was also urged on the ground that other creditors of the railway had agreed to accept in settlement of their claims 80,000 yen for 1,000,000 yen of debts, and if this note were paid in full that settlement plan would be upset and the railway forced into bankruptcy.

The Court in rendering judgment recited from the Civil Code a provision that an expression of intention made by a representative within the scope of his authority and purporting to be made on behalf of a principal takes effect directly for and against the latter. Commenting on the contention of the bank that this payment would constitute an undesirable precedent, the Court declared that it would be more undesirable for the bank to refuse to take responsibility for acts done in its name and contracts stamped with its seal. As to a condition in which a lender might never be sure but that some technicality might be raised to evade a contract, the fact of such technicality being of more importance than the execution of the contract, the Court could not be two opinions on the score of moral validity. If the bank employed men who exceeded their powers it was nevertheless responsible, or business would be impossible. Judgment was given for the payment of the note in full, with interest and costs. Settlement occurred on that basis.

IN ADDITION TO THE ORIGINAL FOREIGN CRITICISM

of the bank for its refusal to pay the note on demand, much adverse comment was provoked over the devices which the bank employed to drag the suit through the courts. Several months elapsed between the beginning of the suit and the judgment, due mainly to requests for time by counsel for the native bank, which the Court granted. This case seems to have been a contributing cause to the publication of a pamphlet entitled, *The Delays in the Law Courts*, printed in Yokohama, and given wide circulation through the Foreign Chamber of Commerce of that place, wherein are cited six commercial cases, seemingly easy of settlement, which have hung fire in the courts for from one to eight months.

FOREIGNERS FAVOURED IN COURT.

The document certainly proves that there are deplorable delays of the law in Japan. It declares that the difficulty in obtaining the legal enforcement of good faith is one of the principal causes of the high interest rates for money, and conveys the further doubtful impression, that a state of affairs has been brought about peculiar to this land, whereby many traders have come to the conclusion that it is less trouble and costly to forego a claim than to bring it before the courts.—"So far as our observation goes," the compiler says, "it is not a matter in which foreigners specially or particularly labour under disadvantage; in fact, we are convinced that the law is made to move more quickly when the foreigner is concerned, but the interests of each are the interests of all, and the fact that our Japanese friends suffer more than we do is only a greater reason why this subject should be brought to the bar of public opinion."

In this presentation, and in comments by native and other newspapers, presumably reflecting intelligent opinion, a new aspect is suggested that the issue in the courts do not finally come out right, although the compensation for judicial services in Japan is as small as to graduate occupants of the bench into the bar with annoying rapidity; and it might well tempt the weak to sell their decisions. In a list of commercial cases compiled by one newspaper, to show the time taken for the settlement of suits relating to bills in the first half of this year, it appears that out of 434 suits 180 were settled within a month and 311 within two months. Fourteen had been pending for one year, 16 for two years, and 2 for more than two years.

In other years payment on account accompanied an order, no contracting being signed with it. The Germans in their first offensive towards on foreign trade by abolishing the bargain money condition. They were thereby in the way of absorbing so much of the business that other foreign houses yielded that point, and since then contracts have been secured only by the means used in land where good faith is a drawing commercial card. It does not appear that the Germans have lost by their course, or that because of that concession others have suffered, so that under one practice or the other Japanese morality has remained unaffected. Nor is there evidence that that change of reference of commercial actions from the consular courts, to which formerly foreigners had recourse, to the native courts, has worked essential injustice in any quarter, inadequately equipped as are the native courts with men and comparatively new as is the procedure under which the courts are operated. Their cost was transported from Europe, and they are as different as possible from any notions of law

to which tradition or the training of persons yet active furnished any preparation. A little greater expedition in the settlement of commercial cases may have occurred when every foreigner had his own government directly behind him on the soil than when all incidents were placed for ordinary purposes on the same legal footing. While no one will pretend that the native courts are as efficient as it is hoped they may become, it may well be that an analysis of present complaints of the difficulties and delays in holding native merchants to a standard which absence leads foreigners to think prevails at home, may be traced to unwelcome novelties in the foreign status, rather than to special aggravations now devised by natives or to a disposition in the law of the courts to be either unfair or annoying. No worse instances have been reported of native looseness in contracts and of the trouble in obtaining redress for wrongs, than those cited in this letter. Possibly as agents shall come out for foreign houses, to replace those who cannot force their memories or their prejudices from the days of consular authority, business conditions may not seem so inferior to those in other lands at they have seemed since the revised treaties became operative, in 1859.

OTEL

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-land from the City of Victoria.

A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very Bedrooms.

Board and Residence:—
By the day, from \$5 to \$7.00
" month, " \$85 to \$110.00
" for Married Couple, \$160.00

Everything of the Best.
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).
Most perfect culinary arrangements.
Food both in European and Eastern styles.
H. RUTTENBERG,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1901.

NOTICE

MRS. FONTAINE, wife of an Inspector of Customs in Saigon, desires for herself and her daughter of 12 years of age, board and lodging in Hongkong with a family who could also undertake to give her daughter lessons in English. If agreeable, Mrs. Fontaine could give in exchange lessons in French. Apply with

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FROM	OUTWARDS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 5th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 13th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 3rd December	
FOR	HOMEWARDS	TO	DUE
LONDON	"MENELAUS"	On 11th November	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"DEUCALION"	On 20th November	
LONDON	"AGAMEMNON"	On 25th November	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TANTALUS"	On 26th November	
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 26th November	

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

FROM	OUTWARDS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	On 19th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 27th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOFACK"	On 10th December	
FOR	HOMEWARDS	TO	DUE
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"PINGSUEY"	On 8th November	
LONDON	"TANTALUS"	On 10th November	

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO	SAIL
NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 5th November	
TIENHSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 12th November	
THURSDAY ISLAND (COCKTOWN)	"TSINAN"	On 15th November	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports. See Special Advertisement. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA FOR	PORTLAND, OREGON
Operating in CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.	
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, AND CARGO TO AND FROM PORTLAND, OREGON, AND ALL PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.	

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT. Hongkong, 28th October, 1902.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, AND CARGO TO AND FROM STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 8th November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading. For further particulars, apply to F. A. H. WETTT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 27th October, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAM FOR TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, FRESH GUIN, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS.) The Company's Steamship "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM" Captain Rassevich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th November, at Noon. This steamer has Capital Accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor. For information, apply to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WILDER & CO., Agents. Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL. AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS. Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. NEXT SAILINGS. "TSINAN" leaves on 15th November. "CHANGSHA" leaves on 18th November. "CHINGTU" leaves on 29th November. Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship "AUSTRALIAN" Captain P. T. Holmes, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 4 p.m. This well-known steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS. THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT. PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon. Highest-class Passenger Steamers, high powered, newest and most up to date on the run. All Accommodation amidships. Electric Light and all other modern improvements. A Surgeon is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902.

STEAM FOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

THE French Steamer "CHARLES TIBERGHIE" will be despatched for the above ports on or about 5th November. For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 15th October, 1902.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. Captain Buller, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at NOON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAM FOR MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS. Captain Berg, due here about the 8th inst., will have quick despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 1st November 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Having connection with the Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUKZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "BISAGNO."

Captain Muzic, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at Noon. At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA. Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m. Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Universal Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. Captain Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th November. For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW. Hongkong, 28th October, 1902.

"GLENARTNEY"

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor the Owners will be RESPONSIBLE for any "DEBT" contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour: MANUEL LAGUNA, American ship, Nicholls. Standard Oil Co. SLESDON, British str., Butler—Master.

C. E. WARREN & CO.

30, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL. BUILDING CONTRACTORS, STONE AND MONUMENTAL MARBLE MASONS. AGENTS for the TAIWAN STONE and SHELL LIME FACTORY. THE HONGKONG BRICK & TILE CO. All kinds of SANITARY APPLIANCES Supplied and Fixed. All classes of Building Construction undertaken. Sanitary Board Notices receive prompt attention. We carry the Largest Stock of SAFES in the Colony. Call and See. Try the Taiwan Stone Lime—the Best in the Far East. Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon. Highest-class Passenger Steamers, high powered, newest and most up to date on the run. All Accommodation amidships. Electric Light and all other modern improvements. A Surgeon is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "YANGTZE" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st inst. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th prox. No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP "DUKE OF FIFE" FROM YAMAGUCHI, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI. The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents. Hongkong, 29th October, 1902.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Captain Muzic, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at Noon. At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

THE Steamship "GERA."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 30th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th November, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 9.30 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 8th November, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD. MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm. WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAU. 33, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 4th March, 1902.

CHEONG SHING GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY, WARES, EMBROIDERY, AND CHINESE CURIOS. Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate. No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.) Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

FURNITURE STORE. Established over 20 Years. Importers and Exporters, and Dealers in Furniture, Blackwood Jewellery, Curios, Cutlery, Electro-Plate, and Glassware. Dining-room and other Furniture on Hire, &c. For the HIGHEST GRADE, BEST and CHEAPEST. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Right opposite Robinson Finco Co. Hongkong, 20th November, 1901.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. W. M. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boiler. Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager. 20, DES VUEX ROAD. Hongkong, 13th June, 1902.

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY. ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS. This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form. The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full measure is insured in its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, and in every sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Sole Agents. Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

HONG CHEONG & CO. TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS. Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery. Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (South side) Hongkong, 5th September, 1902.

M. CHADWICK KEW DENTAL SURGEON.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Hongkong, 19th March, 1902.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

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